Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

JOHNSON'S MISSION, K. T., May 26, 1855.

This is the headquarters of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson is one of its leaders. But the residence of the Government officers has also been here for the past Winter and this has drawn hither men of all shades of politics.

The Mission is in the midst of that beautiful relling prairie country which so abounds in Kansas, with no advantage over the eastern part of the Territory except a spring which here comes to the surface. But the hand of cultivation has shown us here how beautiful all our homes in this favored region may be made; and the worldly prosperity of the reverend proprietor teaches us how to bring into tangible shape about us the exhaustless riches of this incomparable soil. The substantial brick buildings, shaded by trees, and the wellfenced fields, present an aspect really inspiring to the weary immigrant, who can see that but little labor will make his quarter-section as comfortable and productive a farm as this.

I arrived last evening. Mr. Johnson accommodates at reasonable charge all wayfarers who come; and I was speedily ushered by an active, gray-headed negro, who acts the major domo of the establishment, into a long dining-room, dimly lighted with lamps, and through the whole length of which ran two tables with the plates arranged for breakfast. The weird aspect of the turbaned slave, and the character of the room whose extremes the feeble light of the lamps failed to penetrate, brought to my mind the whimsical descriptions of old romances, where the stranger-knight is welcomed with mysterious formalities to the great hall of some feudal castle and regaled at its board without knowing whether to class its baron among friends or foes. I smiled at the conceit, and did such justice, I trust, to the good cheer placed before me as would not dishonor the romantic comparison or disgrace any Christian knight in the stronghold of his Paynim foe. A supplementary entertainment awaited me,

fully equal in its way to the bounties of the table which I had so emphatically approved. This was a Kansas thunder-storm, which made the night almost as brilliant as the sunshine at this moment streaming through my window, and lulled me to sleep with a grateful sound of down-pouring floods of water upon the parched earth, and a deep, melodious bass of thunder rolling along with rich undulations of sound, swelling and sinking like the beautiful plain, which I could almost fancy the mold in which its varying echoes were cast.

This morning after a most refreshing stroll, I attended the service held every Sunday in the Chapel. Mr. Johnson officiated in person—a thing usual with him of late years-for like other olitical ecclesiastics who are pecuniarily be finds it more agreeable to employ a substitute. He is a large well-looking man, of grave deportment and speech, with a temperament rather phleg-matic and a square, practical east of countenance that guarantees his fidelity to the matter-of-fact details of business, but Lives no promise whatever of creative intellect or the high generous impulses of the man of imagination. The audience composed mainly of the resident officials; white members of the household, and about fifty Indian youths and children who compose the school, and some of whom I understand to be or-phans. Their dress was tidy and neat, and some f the older girls had intelligent faces. One of the most significant facts about them is their c -not a dozen of them being full-blooded Indians, and many having light hair, and skins almost white. The sermon was a mild specimen of the kind you may anywhere hear in a Methodist Chapel.

As to the personal and religious character of as the world goes, I know nothing against it. His demeanor is gentlemanly, and but for the constant reflection that his religious profession of saving souls is stultified ten times daily by his practical championship of a systematic de-struction of soul and body, I could readily believe that he has for eighteen years occupied this bor-der position out of conscientious instead of mercenary motives.

Gov. Reeder intends to come to the Territory with his family by the 20th of June, in time to be ready for the organization of the Legislature on the 1st of July. The place appointed for the meeting of that body is Pawnee, Fort Riley, but it is thought by some that the Legislature, as soon as convened, will adjourn to this place. The Governor will reside, I suppose, at Pawnee. The late elections in the contested districts have passed quietly, Free-Soil candidates being in general returned; but it is probable that the seats will be contested, when the Houses convene, by the candi-dates getting majorities the first time. As the Pro-Slavery majority in the present state of things is omnipotent, these claims may be allowed, and if so, fresh difficulties will ensue. It will be interesting for the friends of Gov. Reeder at the

East to know that his course is fully sustained by

the President and Cabinet.

In the case of Phillips, who was tarred and feathered at Weston on the ground that he abetted McCrea in the homicide of Clark, as soon as the news of the outrage reached this place Chief-Jus-tice Lecompte started at once for Fort Leavenworth, caused the parties (some eight or ten in number) to be arrested and examined, and bound them over to keep the peace and to appear and answer to the charge of assault and forcible abduction. Two or three of them were members of the Bar, and one a clerk in his own Court. The course of the Chief-Justice, himself a Southern man, has een marked throughout by great firmness and fairness, and it is gratifying to know that in the discharge of his high duties he will show no political favor. It is also a cheering indication of that reaction which is taking place in public sentiment and bringing men here to a sounder state of feel-ing, to learn that the great majority of the Pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth condemn the outrage on Phillips and are disposed to admit that the homicide committed by McCrea was justifiable, being in self-defense.

The Government Survey proceeds but slowly The Government Survey process but shown.

The fact seems to be that the Surveyor-General is
not a practical man, and he has certainly shown
little of the energy needed in his position.

He was absent nearly all Winter and has now gone East again. The base-line on the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska was run through during the Winter, and now the engineers nounce that line wrong and say that it must be run over. If this should be so it will put back the whole work several months. The first meridian is to be started on the base-line some thirty miles west of the Missouri border. It is much to be feared that the lands will not be in market for two or three years, thus continuing and increasing the difficulties about titles—difficulties which will be numerous enough in any event. But one good effeet at all events will be produced, and that is the exclusion of speculators in lands, and the country must needs be held by actual residents till the sur-vey is finished. By that time we may have some

The rainy season is now fairly begun; it is a succession of violent thunder-storms, alternating with fair weather. Streams are rising and vegetation is most luxuriant.

tation is most luxuriant.

McGee and his companion, who assaulted an inoffensive Frenchman so severely and causelessly last Sunday at Kansas City, have been tried by the city authorities and fined fifty dollars each. McGee made a handsome apology for his conduct to the aggrieved party, who thereupon discontinued his prosecution. Still McGee intends to appeal from the decision, which gives what he thinks unjustly large damages.

large damages. The Mormon emigration is very large; crowds from Europe are going over the Plains with their wives and other property.

TRAYELER. NORTHERN KANSAS.

MONDAY, April 23, 1855. Permit me through the columns of your paper to turn the attention of emigrants from the Eastern States to this portion of Kansas Terri-

While the Eastern emigration have all disembarked at Kansas City and followed up the Kansas River, or gone to the Osage, till the timber in those sections is all taken up, and the prairie dotted over with houses far out from timber and water, they have wholly neglected the northern portion of the Territory, as if it could not possibly have any attractions for them. Having explored this section pretty thoroughly, and traveled to some extent also in the southern part of the Territory, I feel no hesitation in saying that this section is by far the best suited to the wants of emigrants from the Eastern States. The soil as a whole is decidedly better than that in the central and southern portions of the Terri-While it is about as rich as any soil can be, it at the same time has just sand enough mixed with it to make it warm and easy to cultivate. Indeed, if Prof. Leibig himself had had the mixing of it, and done it on the most scientific principles with the view of making a model soil, I do not believe he could have fixed it any better. The surface is broken near the Missouri, but after you get five or six miles from the river, you find a high gently-rolling prairie, nearly all of it well adapted to cultivation, with rich, dry, but narrow along the principal streams, seldom more than half a mile wide, and very few of them ever subject to overflow. I have heard it remarked by many who are familiar with the prairies of the West, that this is by far the best watered prairie country they have ever seen. It is certainly much superior in this respect to Southern Kansas. It abounds in beaurespect to Southern Kansas. It abounds in beau-tiful little streams of water, which have continued running through all the extreme drouth of the past and present seasons.
There is an abundance of limestone scattered in

ledges here and there over the country which will afford the best material for building, and coal has already been discovered at so many different points in this region as to leave no reason for doubts as to its abundance.

As to timber it is scarce. With perhaps some few exceptions on the Nemaha there are to be found in this section no such heavy bodies of timber as on the Osage. The timber is more scat-tered. The small streams and small skirts and groves of timber are more numerous: so that taken as a whole it may be as well timbered perhaps for the practical purposes of settlement as portion of the Territory. The lack of timber in this region is in a great measure compensated by its great abundance on the Missouri River There is a considerable amount of oak timber all along the river bluffs on the Kansas side. Just below the Kansas and Nebraska line there is an island in the river centaining a thousand acres or more, belonging to the Kansas side and heavily timbered with cotton-wood. Opposite the northern portion of Kansas and the southern portion of Nebraska, on the Missouri side, is a rich bottom from one to twelve miles wide, averaging perhaps six miles, and fifty miles long, heavily for the greater part with cotton wood, but interspersed with valuable groves of cak, black-walnut, ash and other kinds of timber. Any amount of this timbered land that may be de sired can be bought now for from \$2 50 to \$5 per acre, the people considering the land as more than quadrupled in value when the timber is cleared off. I do not believe that Eastern lumbermen can make a better investment than to buy these tim bered lands in the bottom and erect steam saw mills upon them. Cotton-wood lumber is now sell-ing at the mills for \$20 per M., and the mills now in operation cannot begin to supply the demand on the Missouri side. The fencing on the prairies would nearly all be done with sawed lumber if it could be obtained at reasonable rates, so that the demand for fencing and building from both sides of the river must be very great for some years to

There is also a creek called the Big Tarkio running through the midst of the bottom for some seven miles, navigable through the whole year for beats and rafts, so that lumber and logs could be floated down it to the Missouri, and another creek called the Little Tarkio, which I think could be used during a portion of the year for the same purpose. This great body of timber seems to have been placed here by Providence on purpose to supply the vast prairies of Kansas and Nebraska as well as Missouri; and it is now waiting for Eastern capital and enterprise to make it availthie to that end and there is I can assure you no such prejudice in this corner of Missouri as will forbid a cordial reception to enterprising men from

The question will naturally be asked: What

portion of the lands in this part of Kansas is open to settlement? I have not all the data by me, but I can give an answer which will be nearly me, but I can give an answer which will be nearly correct. The southern line of the present Iowa Reserve commences on the Missouri River a mile and three-quarters south of the northern line of Kensas and runs west twelve miles and a half to the south fork of the Nemaha, the remainder of the Reserve lying in Nebraska between the boundary line and the Nemaha. The Sauk Reserve lies wholly in Nebraska between its southern houndary and the Nemaha running 14 miles west boundary and the Nemaha, running 14 miles west from the Iowa Reserve. The N. E. corner of the Kickapeo Reserve is about 20 miles from the Mis-souri and about 12 miles south of the northern boundary of Kansas. From this point the line of their reserve runs 12 miles west and 21 miles south, including most of the country on the Grasshopper. There is some land about the lows and Sauk Mission and Agency which is reserved for their use. With these exceptions the whole coun try, as far south as Fort Leavenworth and west to the Rocky Mountains, is or soon will be open to settlement. Immediately south of the present Iowa Reserve are 150 sections, constituting the remainder of the old Iowa Reserve, which according to the treaty is to be sold to the highest bidder es soon as surveyed, together with 40 sections o the old Sauk Reserve, which is to be sold for the benefit of the lowas to compensate for lands which they gave up to the Sauks. All the rest is epen to preemption, and I am told that the Iowas have recently sent in a proposition for a new tresty by which Government shall take these lands at a stipulated price and throw them open to preemption instead of selling them at public sale. the result of this move will be I cannot The principal streams in this section are River, the Big Nemaha and the Big and Little Blue. Well River empties into the Missouri near the Mission and is probably about 30 miles long, coming from the west and south west. It is not heavily timbered, but has numerous branches, all of which supply more or less timber, with here and there beautiful and valuable groves. All the land bordering this stream is open to preemption. It abounds with excellent springs, and there is no better unitie in the Territory. There is tinker better prairie in the Territory. There is timber enough if rightly used to support a large settle-ment, and the vicinity of this whole region to the Missouri will justify the making of farms on the open prairie and hauling lumber from there.

e Hig Nemaha lies wholly in Nebraska for the first 37 miles west of the Missouri, with the ex-ception of some short bends which are covered by the lown Reserve. The north side of this stream is covered by the Half-Breed Reserve for the first ten miles from the Missouri; the remainder is open to preemption, and is said to be well tim-There are numerous branches putting inte the Newsha from the south which afford a fair supply of timber. At a distance of 37 miles from the Missouri the boundary between the two Terri-tories crosses the Big Nemaha leaving the remainder of the stream wholly in Kansas. For some distance south of the boundary it is said to be well timbered and there is a considerable settlement already made upon its borders. West of this the soil is not quite as good and timber be comes more scarce, though it is well watered and a good stock country. Thirty miles west of the Nemaha is the Big Blue, and twenty miles further is the Little Blue, a branch of the same, both co-

pieus, rapid streams, affording abundant water-power, if suitable places can be found for building dams. The bottoms of the streams are for the most part sandy. On these streams there is but little good timber.

Now, if the question is asked, What are the facilities for forming settlements in Northern Kansas, I would say at once that no large companies need come with the idea they can settle together and every man have his patch of timber sufficient for fuel and fencing. The best timber is most of it taken up A few scattering timber claims may be found, others may be bought; but if any large and compact settlements are made it must be upon the prairie. Enough timber may be brought with in the limits of a settlement to answer for fire-wood, and some individuals who have the means may buy timber claims if they do not find them without, put up mills—for which plenty of water-power can be found—and supply the rest with lumber. Even if there were not a stick of timber to be found short of the Missouri River, I believe that good and prosperous settlements could be made on the prairies anywhere within twenty miles of the river, provided the individuals com-posing such settlements could so far harmonise n their views and actions, and be so little bigoted that they would not be afraid to consult their own personal interests lest they should incidentally be some advantage to their neighbors.

A company settling together upon the prairie may haul lumber from the river to build their houses and pens for their hogs and for shutting up their cattle at night; and, employing one of con pany to herd the stock for the settlement, may cultivate large fields in the open prairie without any fence till they have time to grow hedge ferces. Or they may shut up their hogs (those from other settlements, as they naturally keep about the timber and water-courses, will not be likely to trouble them) and inclose a common field frem one to four sections, according to the size of the settlement, with a fence sufficient to turn cattle, hauling their lumber for that purpose from the

A company of 64 could inclose 4 sections of land, making only 40 rods of fence to each man, and giving each 40 acres within the inclosure. At the same time the houses might be so arranged that they would hold 64 quarter sections between them without any one living more than a mile from the The partnership need not extend any further than to the fencing, every one having his own forty acres and cultivating it in his own way. If settlers will break up ten acres of prairie to each farm, keep the fires out and let it will seed itself in cotton-wood from the neigh-boring groves, and after three years the growth will more than keep pace with the consumption. If they will take pains to plant the black locust it will have an equally rapid growth and afford the

est material for teneing. Ferrons wishing to visit this section of country, if they get on a boat going that high up the river, may land at the Iowa Point Ferry, and if they choose to visit the Mission they will find Mr. Irving, or prebably any of the gentlemen about the Mission, or Mr. Vanderslice, the Agent at the Indian Agency near by, ready to give any information in their power respecting the country. Or, leaving the Mission to the left, they may take the California read direct to Mr. Hanby's, about 10 miles from the landing. They will find here the best ac-commodations the condition of a new country affords, and what is more they will find in Mr. H. a kind and hospitable man, ready to extend to them a cordial greeting and to give them any information in his power respecting the country. From this point you may follow the California road as far west as you please, but so long as you keep the read you will see little timber or water, as it fol-lows a dividing ridge of the prairie. If you deviate a few miles to the north you will meet with the branches running into the Nemaha. If you deviate a little south you will fall in with the branches putting into Wolf River, and at a distance varying from two to four miles with Wolf River itself. This read winds considerably in order to keep the dividing ridge, but its general distance from northern line of the Territory is I think about ten miles till it crosses the Big Blue, after which it bears more northwardly. If you take a boat that goes no further than St. Jeeeph you can land there, and, taking private conveyance, cross the river at that point and take the California road to the Mission, 27 miles, and thence by Hanby's as before. Probably it would be better to stop at St. Jeseph any way on account of procuring horses.

The settlers in this section are mostly from the North-western counties of Missouri opposite, and generally men of moderate means who own no slaves and who expect to own none. A majority of them are in favor of making the Territory free, and nearly all would be were it not for their awful dread of "free niggers," which weighs like some herrid incubus upon their distempered imaginations. Many of them can see nothing, think of nothing in a free State but "free niggers." All the internal improvements, the railroads, the industry, thrift and wealth, the fine houses, fine orchards, fine farms and good living-all the social, educational and religious advantages, in which the free States are known and acknowledged so greatly free States are known and acknowledged so greatly to excel the Slave States, are overshadowed in their minds by one black, dismal cloud of "free "niggers;" and the advocates of Slavery in Kansas are making the most of this horrid vision in order to frighten the settlers into the support of their measures.

J. H. SMITH.

FROM A SETTLER IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KANSAS TERRITORY, May 18, 1855. Nine menths ago THE TRIBUNE foretold of short crops and high prices to come. Other papers ridiculed it and called THE TRIBUNE hard names for using its influence to produce a panic, and so enable its editors to make a favorable speculation in breadstuff. The time has comethe short crops are apparent and the high prices are real. One week ago I arrived here with my family from A-, and on the whole route I found people suffering from the short crops of last year. Cattle that have died this Spring. after being nearly wintered over, may be estimated by thousands. It is nearly the same in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. I heard of places in Missouri where the people were obliged to pile up the dead carcasses and burn them, so great was the nuisance. Movers have found it very difficult to get feed for their teams-sometimes for a day or two not able to get any, and when finding a little glad to get it at \$1 or \$1 50 per bushel for corn and 50 cents for a dozen sheaves of oats. It was quite difficult to get water for stock. No water in wells and but little in the streams. We were told in Missouri there had been no rains to affect the springs for nearly two years, and none to wet the ground three inches below the surface for ten months. We found nore water in creeks and springs in Kansas than in Missouri, and found it as often as we needed This Territory, so far as we are able to judge by traveling a hundred miles in it, is better watered than any of the country we have passed through. Stone is abundant in the hills, or bluffs as some call them. There is considerable timber for a irie country and in certain locations of a good quality. I have also seen good coal. I took a claim on a creek about eight miles south-west from Lawrence. A man who lived next to me sail he made 10,000 rails on ten acres. The rail timber here is mostly bur oak of large size and make from two to three rail-cuts to a tree. The further you go south the larger the timber and the more level the country.

Very little is done as yet toward raising a crop.

I do not think I have seen twenty acres of ground plowed in the Territory. We have had good rains this week and many settlers are now ready to com-mence plowing. I have been unable to find those large companies from the East that I read of in the I hear some laugh about them; I am told they have generally gone back. They came ex-pecting to hed things as they left them in Massacharette; but finding only the elements of things, they had not the mental power necessary to stay | purity of his life and his single-hearted devotion to

and create an empire out of the raw material. Lawrence shows signs of intelligence, thrift, and an indomitable perseverance. It is the most enter-prising business place now in the Territory; it numbers about 600 inhabitants. I cannot hear of a good saw-mill running in the Territory. Lumber is brought from Westport and is worth from \$5 to

\$7 per M. I yesterday attended the Free State meeting for neminating candidates for a new election in the IId Election District. The window still remains broken as the Missouri mob left it when they took possession of the ballot-bex and forced the Ju to leave at the last election. Judge Whitfield was nominated for the Council and Augustus Wattles and William Jesse for the Assembly. Missouri says they shall not be permitted to take seats, as the Assembly will stand by the members whom the Missourians elected in March last. I was told on my way, about 150 miles from here, when in Saline Mo., that that County had sent 800 voters into Kansas all armed with revolvers, knives and guns, and that other Counties had done the same; and that many had come from Arkansas also. asked how many of those who went to Kansas to vote from that County expected to go there to live My informant said he knew of two families who had gone; there might be more going but he did

not know them. The appearance of the country here, thickly detted over with dwellings, is beautiful. Many of them are not inhabited but are simply put up hold a claim till the land can be occur

A very large proportion of the actual farming settlers here are from the Western States. They come in their wagons and bring provisions for si menths, put up a cabin, and go to plowing. We have been living in our wagons now one month, including the time we were on the road. day that I took up a claim I plowed and planted a garden. Since then I have been employed in build-ing a cabin and preparing a shelter for the family. The expense of moving a family of eight person with their wagens a distance of 700 miles was less than \$40. In a good season it would not be more than one half that. The best route is through Iewa, crossing the Missouri at any convenient point and striking south-west to Lawrence or Fort Kiley, or any other point the emigrant has

Missouri is a very hilly country and the hills in the cast part are covered with sharp flint stones which cut the cattle's feet. Accommodation are peor and the people that movers fall in with are often uncivil and sometimes insulting. I was told this grew out of the late political excitement, as they had made an agreement not to sell grain to movers from Free States. This made it necessary for movers generally to say they were from Ken-tucky or Virginia. At present while corn is \$1 or more per bushel in Misseuri it is selling for 20 to 25 cents per bushel in Iowa. The prospect should it continue so till barvested will reduce the price of provisions. Potatoes are selling for \$ per bushel and corn \$2 50. With the exception of a few home-sick and returning ones the people appear to be delighted with the country and hope-ful for its future.

FROM SYRACUSE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, June 7, 1855.

Heretofore our citizens have supposed that our salt water was unlimited-all that we had to do was to bore for the brine and it would be forthcoming. But the manufacturers this Spring have been surprised to find, when they were ready to fire up their blocks, there was no brine for them. From one-third to one-half of the blocks are yet unsupplied with brine. This we hope will not continue long, as the Superintendent is doing all in his power to bring all the springs into use. The public will not suffer, I think, as we had a good supply of salt on hand this Spring of last year's manufacture. The price of fine sait per barrel is \$1 30-low enough for five bushels of sait. Hard wood brings about \$4 a cord per beat load, and barrels will average about 30 cents

Our crops are looking well. The late rain was just in time. It is raining freely again to-day Wheat is not a large crop with us, but what fields we have look fine. Corn, oats, barley and potatoes are coming along with good prospects. Grass premises an extra yield. Fruit, including every variety excepting peaches and grapes, promises well.

Hindooism is getting seedy with us. Their defeats in Virginia, Connecticut and elsewhere have opened the eyes of the old gentlemen somewhat but the clap of thunder at noonday from Buffalo the headquarters of Fillmore, Havens and Hall and Northern doughfaceism, has fairly "brought

"them up all standing"
N. B.—The contest in Buffalo was Fusion vs. Hindcoism. It is a sign which the freemen of New-York should remember. We want but two tichets next Fail, and the result will be just as elerious and decisive as it was in Buffalo on Tuesday last. This doughfaceism with a new visage must be annihilated. The North must stand : unit: then we will see how much is made by traitors by repealing the Missouri Compromise and etting such vagabonds as Atchison loose, with his drunken cut-throat followers, upon the virgin soil

of Kansas.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Pennington will follow up the railroad "gentlemen" in your City and bring them to their senses. We hope up here if the said Company has no "soul" that the treasury is well lined, and that the Dector will make the bloated stockholders feel in that direction. For information, we feel pride in announcing that our railroad mer are made up from a different species of hu-manity. No conductor would dare outrage public sentiment in this section of the State by excluding a man from the cars on account of his color.

There is not as much building in our city this Spring as formerly. The times are too "tight." Real estate, however, remains about the same as last year. Our town never looked so well as now The thousand shade-trees, with their luxuriant for lisge, add beauty to every square and street. The recent rains have washed the green leaves, and their fragrance and comeliness never attracted

more attention or admiration.

Produce, as with you, is high—too high. I gave yesterday \$12 for a barrel of flour! Beef retails from 124 to 15 cts. per lb. Potatoes sell in the street from \$1 to \$1 124 a bushel. The fish that have been brought to our market this Spring from Onendaga and Oneida Lakes have relieved the pressure a good deal. For weeks wagon-loads of black bass, pike, suckers, &c., have arrived faily, and sold from 4 to 7 cts. per ib; catfish, bull-head and perch at a much lower price. Bunks.

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WATERLOO, Seneca Ce., N. Y., June 6, 1855.

Having seen in a recent number of THE TRIB-NE a sketch of the proceedings of the late Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends in Pennsylvania, I am encouraged to send you a brief otice of another Yearly Meeting of a similar character which closed its sixth annual session near this place last evening. This Meeting was organized in 1849, upon the same principles with that of Pennsylvania, which was formed four years later. The persons who took the lead in the new movement were for the most part seceders from the Genesee Yearly Meeting of (Hicksite) Friends. They remained in that Society and labored earnestly and anxiously to redeem it from sectarian trammels and the despotism of ecclesiastical authority, until all hope of its reformation died out of their hearts, when they concluded to form a new Association, based upon broader prin-ciples and imbued with the spirit of progress and reform. It was fortunate for the new organization that it had for its leader a man who had long been highly esteemed in the old Society, not only for his

ability as a preacher and writer, but also for the

allude to Thomas McCLINTOCK, formerly of Philadelphia, but for adelphia, but for many years a resident of this place. With such a mind to guide its affairs and to expound its principles, the new movement could not fail to command the sympathy and cooperation of many intelligent and earnest Christian reformers, not only in the Society of Friends, but also in other religious sects. During the six years of its existence it has been steadily gaining in

numbers and augmenting in moral power. On Sunday last, the day previous to the one appointed for the opening of the Yearly Meeting, large audiences assembled in the meeting-house near this village, and were addressed by W. H. Horsington, formerly a Pre-byterian clergyman; p D. Moore of New-Jersey, Dr. J. E. Snod-Thomas McClintock of Watertown, Oliver grass, Thomas McClintock of Waterson, Johnson of New-York, George Taylor of Eric County, Alfred C. Hills of Syracuse, and others. Many persons from other counties, and some from other States, were present. The speakers all other States, were present the system urged the importance of practical Christianity in distinction from a religion of creeds, rituals and ordinances, maintaining that the true basis of reordinances, maintaining that the true basis of re-lignous fellowship is not identity of theological bebut unity of heart and oneness of purpose in respect to the great practical duties of life communications were imbued with the spirit of progress and philanthropy, and contrasted singularly enough with the ordinary style of pulpit in-

On Monday morning the Yearly Meeting was organized by the appointment of OLIVER JOHNSON of New-York as President, and THOMAS MCCLIN-TOCK of Waterloo and RHODA DE GARMO of Rochester as Clerks. The appointment of a President was a new measure, the business having been conducted in previous years in the way peculiar to the Society of Friends, viz: by the aid of Clerks, who simply kept a record of what appeared to be the prevailing sentiment of the assembly, without putting any question to vote. The change, when first proposed met with some opposition, but upon careful consideration was agreed to with great unanimity, and the result, I think, satisfied all that the change was an improvement, the change was an improvement, the change was an improvement, the change was an improvement of the change was an improvement. the change was an improvement, the business having been accomplished more promptly and in a more orderly manner than usual. Letters were read from the Progressive Yearly

Meetings in Pennsylvania and Michigan, also from some smaller bedies, and one or two from individuals. An address responding to these communications was adopted.

On Monday afternoon a short essay on Slavery was proposed for adoption, when an interesting discussion occurred between Abraham Pryne of Syracuse and Oliver Johnson of New-York upon the question of voting at the polls-the former contending that the United States Constitution is not in any manner tainted by Slavery, and that it was the duty of Abolitionists to take part in administering the Government and the latter vindiesting with equal earnestness the well-known views of the Garrisonians, viz: that the Constitutien contains certain clauses designed to support Slavery, and which make it immoral to swear alle giance thereto; that the attempt to form a union between States that are free and States that are slaveholding is utterly preposterous; that the American Union should be dissolved and a new Government organized upon principles of freedom and righteousness, in which slaveholders, instead being allowed to exercise power in proportion to the number of their victims, should be treated as criminals and dealt with accordingly; and that to bring about this result a moral revolution was required, which could be most effectually promoted by the simple proclamation of the truth and by such forms of political action as would not impose any obligation of allegiance to the present Government. The discussion was courteously conducted on both sides. The question at issue, however, was not embraced in the essay, which was unanimously adopted.

After the adjournment on Monday afternoon the audience remained in their seats and listened with deep interest to the reading of a paper on Amusements, which had been previously presented to the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting and referred by that body to a Committee, with power to revise and reproduce the same next year. The principles set forth in this paper were generally approved, and not a few expressed the hope that it might be printed and widely disseminated. It took decided ground in favor of amusements, contending that, under proper limitations, they were friendly to religion, and that they answered a normal want of human nature, and should therefore be encouraged rather than frowned upon, as they usually are, by

On Tuesday the discussions were deeply interesting, embracing a great variety of subjects. The Prehibitory Liquor Law, physical education, associative schools, war, amusements, woman's rights, land monopoly, the evils resulting from the use of tobacco, and the proper mode of dealing with criminals, were all earnestly considered. Many of the speeches were excellent in matter, and worthy of being reported, but I have not room for even the briefest sketch. Mr. Alfred C. Hills, a phonographic reporter from Syracuse will write portion of them for the pamphlet edition of the proceedings, which will be published, I understand,

The closing exercises of the meeting, embracing singing, prayer and brief addresses, were exceed-ingly impressive. The friends of the progressive movement, after three days of intercourse and goedly fellowship, separated with mutual regrets, but with renewed strength for coming toils and higher hopes of ultimate success.

Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held, I believe, in the latter part of August, and that of Michigan early in September.
OBSERVER.

THE SENATORS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I observe there is some apprehension that Mr. Paul R. George may be elected to the United States Senate from New-Hampshire. I think the fear is not well founded. I have just been in New-Hampshire and I am confident this man George has only one sincere supporter in the State for that office, and that supporter is Paul R. George himself. Nor is there the slightest chance of a coalition between the ultra Hunker-Democrats and the friends of Mr. Bell. There has never been a foundation for a suspicion of that

James Bell has a host of friends who will astonish the natives by their numbers when the vote is taken. They make no noise, and though charged with making They make no noise, and though charged with making alliances, make none, and only ask for a spontaneous expression in regard to their candidate. Mr. Bell himself is justly desirons of an election if it be brought about by the spontaneous acts of his friends, otherwise not. He has never been accused of resorting to any tricks to obtain office.

My opinion is, that no caucus will be held previous to the election by the House of Representatives, and that an election for the long term will be made first, and with much less difficulty than the friends of Paul

that an election for the long term will be made first, and with much less difficulty than the friends of Paul R. George hope. James Bell will, I think, be elected. The Schate will then ratify the election of the House. The question will then come up on electing for the short term, and the candidates will be somewhat numerous. Hate, Clark, Colby, T. M. Edwards, Jenathan Cartland, Christie, and others, will have votes, and an election will only be effected after sundry ballottings. The strongest man will probably win. I think the people of the State would be satisfied with any one of a half score for the short term. I do not believe they would be satisfied generally, with any other man than James Bell for the long term. Still all prephecy as to the event is involved in more or with any other man than James Bell for the long term. Still all prophery as to the event is involved in more or less doubt. One thing, however, is certain: none but a scund man on the Slavery question can be elevated to the Senate by the controlling power of the Legislature. At length, after much tribulation, they have a working majority in the Senate and House who can be trusted on Slavery, Temperance and the kindred reforms of the day.

Respectfully, GRANITE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last as the New-bergh tesh (which runs from Newbergh to Middletown) was ap-preaching that place a woman was discovered on the bridge ex-tending over the Checkurk Crick. The engineer blew the siz-nal three times but no notice was taken of it by the person, and before the train could be stopped she was run over and instantly Billed. The body was discovered in the creek some time after-ward. She resided at Gooden and was subject to fits of insanity, one of which the was laboring under at the time of the secident.

one of which she was laboring under at the time of the accident.

FOUR LIVES LOST.—The Schooner Experiment capsined near St. Joseph Harbor, Lake Michigan, on the 1st.

The Critain (Jenning) and two seamen were drowned. The wreck bottom-up, was cheovered next day, and in chopping a hele into the catin, Mrs. Capt. Napier of St. Joseph, with her sow, aged 15, and the mate, were rescued. They had been differen hours in water up to their waists. An infant of Mrs. N. was Growned.

THE PAPER-MILL STORY.

To the Public.—An article appeared in The Island County Gazette of May 31, entitled "Beauting the Post-Office, which has been extensively capty the newspaper press. The statements thereing tained are of so astounding a character that on contains to the notice of the Postmaster-General he at any dered an investigation, which has been had. The ticle in question contains the following among the presentations:

representations:

There are in this town two establishments for the mature of paper, and like all other paper mile, purchase femiliation to the hales of waste paper to be converted into paper minufacture of their socks. One of these mills, and as we know both, frequently obtain their material at the proposed of the property of the p

right destination is at once shown to be incorrect by the sling fact revealed by these 'lost letters.'

Out of seven or eight seeks from the Post-On-Providence. Rhode hand, about half a bushel of letters found, and among them one central tig money and large paper of value.

If one small paper-mill in a country village receives he commany course of husiness one thousand letters per year, in any way probable that none are received at other establishments! This inquiry opens a large field for speculation and verification, and suggests a pleusant train of reflection for the mirers of our Post Office system."

The result of a careful investigation including 4%

to both the paper mills reserved to, shows that a public have been very unnecessarily alarmed, and at the "Dead Letter Office" at Washington has no as the "Dead Letter Office" at Washington has no seformidable competitor as the alarmist in this incluhas so glowingly described. In other words, an
ments have been furnished me over the sirantamthe preprietors of one of the mills, Messrs. Hill & Hr.
ter, the t they have never purchased or had any "we
"paper" of any Post Office, and f. om Mr. Talcot, a
superintendent of the other establishment, that dun
more than a year past not to exceed five letters, a
cording to his best recollection, have been found and
the cat-loads of waste paper that have been recenfrom I ost-Offices. And his family further state to
in respect to some of the letters thus discovered the
were no postmarks upon them to show that they he
ever been in a Post-Office or in the United States Ma.
Nor is there anything attached to the rare collecte ever been in a Post-Omecor in the Omeco states as Nor is there anything attached to the rare collect of missives in the hands of the editor consister one very pretty valentine and two letters, one of which is an enymous, and the other only signed with lights to indicate that they were ever in the custody of a

Post-Office official.

As to the "documents of our Congressmen," and a "half bushed of letters from Providence, R. L.," the turn out to have been, according to the testimory. Mr. Tal-off and those in his employ, uncalled-for a refused documents and lottery circulars, which we disposed of as waste paper in pursuance to a communication of such articles are constantly put in the manddressed to persons who never call for them, or which rise, in fuse to pay the fee of the penny-post.

A VIOLENT TORNADO IN BALTIMORE-FIVE PERSONS INJURED.

From The Baltimore American, June 7.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon our city we visited by one of the most violent tornadoes which occurred for a long time. During most of the day's wind was high and the clouds gave promise of my the wind increased in the afternoon and for a to the sun shone out, but about 4½ o'clock a heavy ble cloud rose from the western horizon, which as passed over the city, bearing destruction in its what as soon as the storm arose the streets were filled wichout of dust and the wind blew furiously. The however, was soon allayed by a copious shower rain.

rain.

A new building on West Saratoga-st., near Strick belenging to Mr. William J. Richardson, was his instant leveled to the foundation, leaving nothing a portion of the back I uilding standing. Mr. Lyathe builder, residing in Republican-st., together an apprentice boy, a carpenter whose name were not learn, and a colored hod-carrier named be Matthews, residing in Sarah Ann-st., had sought at ir in the building from the storm, and lad carrier in the building from the storm, and lad carrier to a place of supposed safety when without also nition it came down, burying them in the ruins. I forts were at once made and they were soon excated, but found to be seriously injured—the color man so much so as to preclude the hope of his received. The building stoed alone, which account the wind having such an effect upon it.

Several of the new buildings in the neighborhood the Washington Monument had bricks blown is

the Washington Monument had bricks blown in the Washington Mohament had break blows them and the scaffolding thrown down, but the were of sufficient strength to resist the wind will sustaining material injury.

In Bond-st., near Baltimore-st., the side wall of

three-story building in course of construction was eled to the ground. It was ready for rooting, there being no sheiter afforded from the storm workmen had all left it before the accident occur It will probably prove injurious to the fruits small grain crops in the neighborhood of the while the wheat and outs were pretty generally him.

THE RECENT TORNADO,-We learn from 4 100 centieman who has just returned from the some recent ternado near this city, that the accounts we published at the time, startling as they seem fell far short of the terrible reality. Our informal started from a spot a short distance from when house of Mr. Page stood, and traced its progress is ward. All along the line of the tornado are seam the evidences of its immense destructive force. For of clothing torn to shreds, pieces of household is tare generally broken at the joints and in some stances strangely twisted, large boards and beautimber are strewed over the country for miles. I boards are generally in narrow strips. The beautim nonly cases much wenched and twisted. It these facts, added to those that a large and stow built house was carried up in the air and complete demolished, its beauss rent asunder and the very foundation upon which it stood removed from its we must come to the conclusion that the force of tornado was perfectly irresistible. [Chicago Tribs Tremendous Power of Ale.—The tornado.]

TREMENDOUS POWER OF ARE.—The tornado:
TREMENDOUS POWER OF ARE.—The tornado:
recently passed over Lapeer County, Michigas,
the most violent ever experienced in that State,
damage to houses, barns, fences and forests as
great. The heaviest loss will be the destraof the valuable pine and other timber in its coSo great was the force of the whichwind in
nething could withstand it. The giants of
forest which have withstead the storms of a has
lears, were wrenched from their firm roots and seyears, were wrenched from their firm roots and about like straws. Even stumps firmly enter in mother earth, were tore up and carried rods. Old logs which had lain upon the grous years, were disturbed and torn from their replaces. The air was literally filled with fence limbs of trees, boards, rafters, shingles, which were lifted to an immense hight course of the whirlwind was in a nearly east tion, ranging from twenty rods to half a mile and making a clean sweep as it went. In some even the culverts across the roads were torn up in years, were wrenched from their firm roots and about like straws. Even stumps firmly embed in mother earth, were torn up and carried states. even the culverts across the roads were toru up of ternado and the roads generally are filled up with of miscuous assortment of timber and rubbish of all in An eyewitness says that the whirlwind presents most singular appearance. He says the wind rise in an immense whirl, drawing up rails, in trees, boards, kaves, dirt, &c., to a great high, suddenly it would seem to drop again to the cartal feed itself with a new supply of such things at movable and again rise, carrying up with it substate of great weight

HORRISLE AFFAIR-EFFECTS OF RUM.-Our and correspondent, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson of Cynths writes that on the 15th inst. Dr. M. P. Magas siding near the edge of Armstrong township, is (Vendenburgh) County, came home about noon the influence of liquor, and went up stairs is the influence of liquor, and went up stairs is the wife and children then went to a neighbor about haif an hour some boys in a neighbor discovered Dr. Morgan's house on fire, but hassistance could be rendered the house and tents were destroyed, Dr. Morgan being burned death as he lay in his bed. On the following day bones were gathered from the runs. Our correspond to the says:

dent says:

"It was the most awful sight my eyes ever be to see his obarred bones and liver and entrails heart burnt to crisp like einder. The deceased about sixty years of age and leaves a wife and children. When sober he was a good Physician kind friend and an estimable citizen. His widow daughter of A. W. Douglas of Gibson County, will take care of her. [Evansville (Ind.) Jozz, inc.